

The Intelligencer.

Office: Nos. 25 and 27 Fourteenth Street.

The Democracy of Brooke county meet in Convention on the 29th.

There was a decided tumble in Wall street yesterday. The boom no longer booms.

The Pan Handle News is for Tilden for President and Col. Alex. Campbell for Congress.

Baltimore and Ohio stock, 151 and 155; Central Ohio, 39 bid; Parkersburg branch, 61 and 71.

The third-termers failed to capture Mississippi. The delegation stands 5 Grant, 15 Hayes, and 5 Blaine. Georgia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Mississippi are divided States, and Grant is not out of the woods yet by a good deal.

The Indianapolis Journal describes Congressman Weaver, of Iowa, as a man who "has just enough knowledge to make him think he knows it all, and not enough modesty to prevent him from adopting that conclusion. He possesses the faculty of telling what he doesn't know, and has more facility in making the worse appear the better reason than would be expected in one of his narrow calibre and limited education."

The Cincinnati Commercial of yesterday publishes a long list of prominent Republicans of that city who say that they will not vote for Gen. Grant if nominated. Hayes had less than 3,000 majority in Ohio in 1876, and he is a popular man in Ohio. The Commercial in its pungent way declares that if you take out of the Republican party the anti-Grant element, it will leave a hole big enough to sling through it the State of Texas and never touch the edges.

The Drop in Iron.

The Iron Association did not come down to a two and a half cent on Wednesday without much debate and considerable hesitation. The reasons for finally doing so are given in our Pittsburgh dispatch this morning. They were forced down by the speculators—those who had bought iron when it was low and neglected to sell at the top of the market, and those who had bought later and been caught, and were bent on cutting short their losses as soon as possible. The speculators had apparently taken an account of stock of the English iron in this country, and had become thoroughly alarmed. The sudden decline means that they were trying to save themselves at the expense of the manufacturers. The latter saw the game and concluded to meet it at once, which they did by coming down to two and a half cents.

It is two and a half cents the bottom price? It is thought not. The speculators will be almost sure to under sell it, for they are bound to get out at once or price or other, and inasmuch as this fact is known to the trade buyers will naturally hold off in expectation of concessions. It is therefore not improbable that iron will decline to two cents before a reaction sets in. The changes in the card since last August have been as follows: On the 28th of last month the card, (which had been as low as 1.75 in April, 1877, but afterwards raised to two cents), advanced to 2.5; September 20, to 3.0; January 5, to 3.5; February 2, to 4.0, and April 8, to 3.2.

The price is therefore down to where it was when the boom struck the country. The effect on wages is of course to drag them down along with the card, inasmuch as almost all kinds of mill labor is now regulated by a sliding scale of wages. The Pittsburgh Dispatch of yesterday alludes as follows to the effect on wages:

One of the most important phases of the reduction is the effect that it will have upon the wages of the iron workers. When the card rate is 2.5 cents the bottom of the sliding scale is reached. That is to say, the puddlers and rollers receive the lowest possible amount of wages with card at that figure. The price now paid for puddling will therefore be 25 per cent, and for rolling and heating under the newly adopted sliding scale the following prices will be paid:

Rolling mill	25 cents
Reheating	25 cents
Rolling mill	25 cents
Reheating	25 cents
Rolling mill	25 cents
Reheating	25 cents
Rolling mill	25 cents
Reheating	25 cents
Rolling mill	25 cents
Reheating	25 cents

The iron workers who were seen last evening had not heard of the action of the Association until apprised of it by the reporter. They received the announcement, however, with excellent grace, and all agreed there was no danger of any trouble from the workmen. It is pretty near the first of June now, and until then there will be no movement made concerning prices by the workmen. They say further, that they are perfectly satisfied with the scale, and will not only abide by it now, but be willing to accept it for the future.

The Pennsylvania Delegation Against Grant—True Inwardness Coming to the Surface.

The true inwardness of the instructions passed at Harrisburg last February for Grant are now coming out. The Pennsylvania Republican delegation in Congress are lessening up, as it were. The New York Herald's Washington dispatches contain a report of an interview with all the Republican members. Errett, of Pittsburgh, alone professes to believe that the delegation is solid for Grant, and he is Don Cameron's factotum, as he has been through life of the old man Cameron, and acted as a handy chairman for Don at Harrisburg. Errett is a badly added egg, as everybody about Pittsburgh well understands. He echoes the Cameron voices all the time, whatever it may be, and needs to be heavily discounted.

There are eighteen Republican members of the House from Pennsylvania, and with the exception of Errett they all tell the following story about how Don Cameron fixed up things at the February convention:

The true history of that Convention is only now being revealed. The delegation selected showed positively that the majority were anti-third term men. Here was

a bitter prospect for humiliation. The newly elected chairman of the National Republican Committee and the chairman of one State committee was in deep distress, so he appealed to his friends to let him down easy and save him from the humiliation which actually threatened him. Now the truth is the Harrisburg Convention was never for the ex-President. All that can be said is, it was gentle toward the respected leader of the Republican party in Pennsylvania, and granted him the extent of allowance to appear that he would not be a third term man. However, a proviso to the bargain at Harrisburg, and it will perhaps appear that Mr. Don Cameron is, after all, much more of a Cameron man to say anything else than that he would not be a third term man. The President lead the party in the Presidential campaign, but because he was compelled to act wisely in his own defence. That proviso not only implied that the sentiment of the Convention was not for the ex-President, but that sooner or later it would publicly appear that such was the fact. To make the triumph of the young Senator more conspicuous it was agreed that the delegation should be instructed to say that a split in the delegation was the result of the fact that the ex-President was the choice of a majority of the convention. It may be charged that it was disgraceful on the part of the majority of the convention to have acquiesced in any bargain, but it will appear upon close examination that such was not the case. The resolution adopted favoring the ex-President was merely the expression of a sentiment; the adoption of the rule that the majority should not say anything else was an agreement. To this part of it, then, Senator Camden was as much committed as any member of the Convention or the delegation selected.

ANOTHER PART OF THE AGREEMENT. "But there was another part of the agreement which has never been published, and it is this. Senator Camden agreed to it should appear before the Convention that the sentiment of the State was against pledging the vote of the delegation for the ex-President, he would act with the majority. It is therefore no secret that the sentiment of the delegation in the Pennsylvania delegation. It was never anything else but anti-third term, and if a reason is now sought why there is so much public expression in Pennsylvania against the committee of the delegation to the support of the ex-President, it is because the people of the State have called a halt. It was perhaps well enough to gratify the young leader at Harrisburg, but now it is serious business, and the masses do not propose to have the Republican party sacrificed to please anybody. There is another phase of the business which pertains to the State of Pennsylvania exclusively. If the delegation selected at Harrisburg must go for the ex-President, then the will of the people of the State will be thwarted to such an extent that in many of the senatorial and legislative districts there would be such indifference at the coming election as to give the vote to the Democratic party and insure the return to the United States Senate of a Democratic Senator to succeed Senator Wallace. It may be very well for Senator Cameron to gratify his personal ambition, but it is now clear that he has also an ambition which no individual can hope to subvert."

ATTITUDE OF THE DELEGATION. This statement is the substance of a conversation held by your correspondent this afternoon with a majority of the Republican members of the Pennsylvania delegation. The result may be better expressed in the declaration that the delegation is positively known that thirty-one are already opposed to the re-nomination of the ex-President, and the assurances are that seven more names will be added to the list before the thirty-first. Senator Don Cameron has said this week that while he is concerned over the situation in Pennsylvania, still it will be impossible for those trying to carry it away from the ex-President to have any voice in the matter. The fact that he is threatening to bolt the instructions. His concern over the Pennsylvania delegation is mainly for the effect even a partial break may have upon his position in the present threatened emergency he is more of a Cameron man than a third term man.

MUST DROP THE THIRD TERM. He has been notified within a few days by one of the most prominent delegates of the State delegation that unless he (Cameron) is willing to suffer a disastrous defeat at Chicago, he must drop the third term, and that he cannot save himself with his State delegation in any other way. This gentleman, who came over to insist that he shall drop the ex-President, declared that if he did not bolt the State, or, in other words, when they met at Chicago, be a majority, and would insist on the enforcement of the unit rule adopted at Harrisburg, and then, as a majority, cast the vote of the State for Blaine.

Still Life in the Wheeling and Lake Erie Project. WELLINGTON, O., May 5.—A meeting of the citizens was held in Ringer's Hall to-night to ascertain what the chances were of securing the line of the proposed Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad through this place. C. W. Horr was appointed Chairman of the meeting, and S. K. Laundon Secretary.

The following gentlemen, members of the Board of Directors, were present in the interest of the company: W. A. Mack, President, of Newark, Ohio; J. W. Wickham, Jr., of Huron, Ohio; G. F. Lockwood, of Milan, Ohio; H. N. Peabody, of Newark, Ohio; D. A. Baker, Jr., of Newark, Ohio; A. White, of New London, Ohio; J. Wood, of Martin's Ferry, Ohio; Judge Cochran, of Wheeling, W. Va.; C. Robinson Gibbs, of New York, contractor; and Thomas S. King, of New York, engineer. Also a number of other gentlemen who are interested in the road.

There are several routes proposed, one of which would take it through New London, but the board considers this the most favorable, as it is the shortest, and agreed to build it through this place if the people of Wellington will furnish sixty thousand dollars to the enterprise.

The people of Wellington are anxious to secure the road, and would readily furnish the requisite amount if they could have the assurance that the road would be built.

A committee of the following gentlemen was appointed to confer with the board in order to make more definite arrangements: S. K. Laundon, S. S. Warner, O. W. Horr, Charles S. Phelps, W. M. Ringer.

The road is to be a standard gauge from Wheeling to Toledo.

Ocean Vessels. NEW YORK, May 6.—Arrived: Queen Margaret, from Glasgow.

BALTIMORE, May 6.—Arrived: Herman, from New York.

QUINCY, May 6.—Arrived: Malta, from Boston.

NEWS AT THE CAPITAL.

About the Schools of West Virginia.

The Feud Between Thurman and the Cincinnati Enquirer—Tilden Talk Hushed—A Probable Mass Among West Virginia Democrats—General News.

WASHINGTON, May 6. Special to the Intelligencer.

WEST VIRGINIA SCHOOLS.

I met Dr. Pendleton, State Superintendent of West Virginia Schools, yesterday, en route for Baltimore, where he goes on business connected with his office. He speaks very hopefully of common school education in your State, the growth of popular interest in the subject and the gradual elevation of the standard of instruction and improvement in the methods of teaching. Concerning the latter, he says he proposes, in addition to the usual county institutes this year, to have four teachers' institutes of more than usual importance, conducted by eminent instructors from abroad, so that your teachers may have the benefit of observing the latest improvements in other States. One of these will be held at Clarksburg, one at Charleston, and the other two are not determined, but will probably be held at Martinsburg and some point near your city.

POLITICAL.

There is a little boom here for Thurman to-night, the change in the attitude of the Cincinnati Enquirer of Tuesday, pressuring a solid delegation for him at Cincinnati. I saw the old gentleman this morning at the depot, where he was engaged in welcoming home the daughter who married Lieutenant Coles sometime since, and he looks a good deal better than when he came near throwing up his immortal soul at Washington during the last canvass. It is a noteworthy fact that never until the time referred to, and since the war, has the Enquirer supported Thurman heartily. The feud dates back to the time when Ben Butler and Wash. McLean were in the White House, and Butler took it upon him to over to the Government at a tremendous figure. The plan got through the House and the Senate committees, but Thurman "bounced" the measure in open Senate, and had enough money to tide over the disaster, but McLean went into bankruptcy and the sulks, and his paper never forgave Thurman until this week.

There is nobody here talking Tilden today, and the Ohio may have full influence and power in the National Democratic Convention, which her position in the Union entitles her, we hereby instruct the Ohio delegation to cast the vote of the State for a unit.

Resolved, That we recommend the Democratic National Convention to adopt the three-thirds rule.

Messrs. E. D. Potter, John W. Nelson, A. J. Manville and Michael Handy were the delegates at large from Ohio to the Sixth district, which were in dispute when the list of delegates were sent this morning.

The following are the elected delegates at large to the Cincinnati Convention: J. H. Wade, Cleveland; J. E. Steedman, Toledo; J. W. Mcweeney, Wooster; Durbin Ward, Lebanon; A. V. Rice, Ottawa; T. E. Powell, Delaware; Chas. Hibb, of Hamilton, and A. R. Vance, of Pickaway, were chosen alternates. The convention was a very orderly and quiet one.

NEW JERSEY REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

An Uninstructed Delegation, But the Convention Declares It Will Support the Chicago Nominee.

TRENTON, May 6.—The Republican State Convention temporarily organized with A. Stiles in the chair, and referred under the rule a resolution naming Blaine as the choice of the convention.

Nominations for delegates to Chicago were then made and the convention took recess.

AFTER RECESS.

Upon reassembling, Thos. H. Dudley was made permanent President. He reviewed the efforts of the Democratic party by fraud to get control of the government.

If they succeed in their nefarious scheme, they will be paid and the amendments to the Constitution repealed.

A resolution favoring E. B. Washburne for President and asking the delegates to urge his nomination, believing he would make a worthy successor of Lincoln, Grant and Hayes, was referred to the Committee on resolutions.

A series of resolutions were then reported by the committee:

First.—That the interest of the American people will be best observed by the people of New Jersey adhering to Republican principles.

Second.—Insist on perfect protection to every American citizen, without regard to race or color. In favor of an extended public school system free from all sectarianism.

Third.—Congratulate the country on the success of the financial policy of the Republican party. To man has lost a dollar and specie payment has been renewed.

Fourth.—Insists on a sound currency—every note to be redeemable in coin.

Fifth.—Favors free elections and protection of the ballot box.

Sixth.—The Convention will cordially support the nominees of the Chicago Convention.

PERSONAL.

Major Lowry, of Hinton, one of the West Virginia Fish Commissioners, is here looking into the matter of fish culture, and Dr. Reeves, of Wheeling, is making a visit of several days, while attending on the deliberations of the American Health Association.

TARIFF ON SUGAR.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The Ways and Means Committee of the House voted today to strike out sugar from the tariff bill to-day for consideration and report it as an independent bill. The committee meets Saturday for the final adoption of the bill.

DELAWARE REPUBLICANS.

They Send an Uninstructed Delegation. DOVER, DEL., May 6.—The Republican State Convention was organized at 2 P. M. After a long struggle an organization was effected with J. N. Mills as temporary Chairman. It was not until 6:30 o'clock that a permanent organization was reached, the Convention having fought for four hours over trivial motions and other matters of minor importance.

The Convention received several reports and upon each there was a long and bitter discussion.

The Convention finally organized permanently by the retention of Mills as President.

The report of the Committee on Credentials then came up and was discussed, and the Convention then made their report.

The delegates go uninstructed, but will probably vote for Blaine.

OHIO DEMOCRATS.

Favor Their Favorite Son, Allen G. Columbus, May 6.—The Democratic State Convention assembled at Comstock's Opera House at 11 o'clock A. M., and was called to order by John G. Thompson, Chairman of State Central Committee.

In the course of a few remarks Mr. Thompson urged harmony, and said whoever Ohio stood by to-day would go into the National Convention with a strength that would greatly aid in securing the nomination from that body.

Frank Hurd, of Toledo, was chosen temporary chairman, and J. S. Crall, Secretary. Mr. Hurd made a short, ringing speech predicting, with an united effort, a triumph for the Republican party in November. His reference to Thurman as worthy of all honor from the Democrats of the United States, was greeted with long continued applause.

The delegates and alternates from the delegates at large and the Cincinnati Convention, were then chosen. After appointing committees the Convention took a recess until 2 o'clock.

AFTER RECESS.

The Democratic State Convention re-assembled at half-past two o'clock. Geo. L. Converse, of Franklin, was chosen permanent chairman, and W. J. Gleason, of Cuyahoga, Secretary.

Mr. Converse said that none of the candidates named by the Republicans are expected to be legally elected, but are expected by either force, chicanery or fraud to force themselves into office.

Resolved, That the Committee on Credentials have not reported, and the business of the Convention has been delayed nearly an hour.

The Committee on Resolutions have just decided to report resolutions instructing the delegates at large and requesting the district delegates to vote for Thurman in the National Convention, and favoring the unit rule in the State and the two-thirds rule in the National Convention.

Resolved, That the platform adopted with cheers without discussion.

Resolved, That the Democratic party of Ohio recognize the long service, great ability and steadfast advocacy of the constitutional Union which has marked the career of Allen G. Thurman, and confiding in his rectitude and fitness for chief executive of the Republic, cordially instruct their delegates at large appointed, and request the delegates at large to vote for the several districts of the State, to present to the National Democratic Convention this tried statesman as our candidate for President, and to use all honorable means to secure his nomination.

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NEW HAMPSHIRE REPUBLICANS.

In State Convention Yesterday—The Delegation Uninstructed, But for Blaine.

A PRELIMINARY CAUCUS. CONCORD, N. H., May 6.—The Blaine men held a caucus this morning, and agreed upon the following for delegates at large: Wm. E. Chandler, David H. Buffum, Ruel Durkee, Benj. Prescott. The anti-Blaine men arranged the following ticket: Phineas Adams, A. M. Shaw, Chas. Sawyer, Chas. J. Jamison.

THE CONVENTION. The Republican State Convention was usually large, there was little or no excitement in the morning.

As the delegates entered the Hall, Blaine and anti-Blaine tickets for delegates to Chicago were quietly distributed. The anti-Blaine men were the State Committee called the Convention to order, and General Stevens was made Chairman. The usual committees being appointed, the Chairman then addressed the Convention.

DID NOT FAVOR A THIRD TERM. The motion to go into an election for delegates to the National Convention brought out William E. Chandler, who favored Blaine, and ex-Senator Patterson, who said he was for that man who will unite the party to secure victory, whether Blaine Sherman, Edmunds or Washburne. He did not include Grant, as he did not favor a third term. The ballot for delegates resulted in the choice of David H. Buffum, Benjamin F. Prescott, William E. Chandler and Ruel Durkee. Alternates: Benjamin A. Kimble, John H. Broughton, James A. Wood and Aug. A. Woolson.

THE RESOLUTIONS. The committee on resolutions made the following report:

"Resolved, That the Republicans of New Hampshire, in State Convention assembled, desire once more to attest their devotion to the cardinal principles of the party and place them upon record, that the whole world may see every foundation of their belief and action; therefore Resolved, That we are in favor of a currency based upon gold; of one free and equal ballot for every legal voter North and South, free from intimidation; for the control of every sort of legal rights for every citizen, and the securing of these rights, if absolutely necessary, by the strong arm of the general Government; such conduct of the civil service as shall result in securing to the country a thoroughly honest and efficient administration of every department of the Government; that we arraign the Democratic party for its recency to the principles of free government, amply attested by its advance to the doctrine of Supremacy; its advocacy of the declaration of the rights of the freedman in such; its attempt to control by fraud and force the fairly and legally elected legislature of Maine; its subservience to Southern oligarchy; its failure to secure by legislative methods that which they failed to achieve by resort to arms in '61; that we heartily approve of the present attitude of the administration upon all the great principles of the Republican party, and especially and emphatically of its conduct of the National finances by that great financier John Sherman, of Ohio; that we congratulate Ulysses S. Grant, the most renowned and patriotic citizen of the republic, on his safe return from the tour of the world, and we fervently wish that the afternoon of his remarkable life may be made serene by exemption from strife and happy in respect and the affection of the grateful country which he did so much to preserve, and whose great destiny he did more than any of his compatriots to advance. While we are in favor of sending an uninstructed delegation to Chicago, it is our earnest belief that the delegates should embody every element of a triumphant candidate and successful administration is James G. Blaine, of Maine. That any unit rule which seeks to compel a vote for the Republican candidate is tyrannous and unreplicable, and we request our delegates to Chicago so vote on all questions as to leave every delegate free to follow his own judgment, and to urge the Republican cause to the Chicago Convention are requested to call the attention of that body to the propriety of a change in the existing basis of delegate representation in future National Republican Conventions, to the extent that hereafter the number of delegates from different States may be determined by the action of the Republican vote cast therein at the last preceding State or National election. That the Republicans of New Hampshire pledge themselves to give the nominee at Chicago their hearty support and a rousing majority at the polls next November.

The resolutions were adopted.

THE TWO AND A HALF CARD. And Why It Was Adopted at Pittsburgh on Wednesday—Speculators Understood and Understood the Market—also Outlook for Trade.

PITTSBURGH, May 6.—Relative to the reduction of the card rate of iron to 2½ cents, the iron masters say it was an absolute necessity, by reason of the reports submitted at a recent meeting that stores in Cleveland and Chicago were selling at that price. Manufacturers here were dumb-founded at such reports, and said it was easily to be understood why no orders were received here with the card rate at three and two-tenths cents per pound. Therefore the reduction was ordered. It is held that for the first time in many years the trade has got into the hands of speculators, and that the importation of iron has caused trouble.

Orders have been received to store foreign iron. Vessels arriving are having their cargoes placed in bond, and a vast deal has been ordered to be reshipped. Lake Superior ore men have agreed to make reductions on high priced ore contracts, say three to three dollars and a half, which will help the blast furnace men out.

The suspension of six weeks in the nail department brought a few new orders. The same may be said of iron, and a general suspension of the puddling furnace will likely take place. The manufacturers will not start up until the market is more settled.

Freight Rates on the Tuscarawas Valley Railroad. CINCINNATI, May 6.—It was stated some days ago that the Cleveland, Tuscarawas Valley and Wheeling Railroad, recently extended through to Wheeling, W. Va., had been acquired by Vanderbilt, and would hereafter be operated in connection with the Lake Shore Railroad as a competitor of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The Lake Shore Railroad Company announces the following schedule of rates to Chicago by Wheeling: First-class, 85 cents; second, 60 cents; third, 35 cents; fourth, 32 cents; fifth, 27 cents; sixth, 25 cents; seventh, 20 cents; eighth, 17 cents; ninth, 15 cents; tenth, 15 cents; eleventh, 22 cents; twelfth, 17 cents.

MURDER IN A PRISON. ELMIRA, N. Y., May 6.—This morning, while McKelvey, Chief Keeper in the Reformatory, was endeavoring to punish an insubordinate convict named Edward Symonds, from New York, Symonds suddenly turned upon McKelvey and plunged a sharply-pointed case knife into his stomach. McKelvey reeled from the cell into the corridor and fell dead. Symonds then handed the knife to the assistant keeper and was locked up in a dark cell. McKelvey was from Detroit, and an old convict of the Michigan State prison. He leaves a wife and three children.

BROUGHT BY THE CABLE.

Painful Embarrassment of the Porte

ADMINISTERING THE FINANCIAL AFFAIRS OF TURKEY—The Situation in Afghanistan—The Prosperous Condition of France—Bismarck and the Vatican.

RUSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 6.—The trial of Dr. Weimer, charged with abetting Voleff, who attempted to shoot the Czar, will take place on the 11th inst. These official reports say the story of the artist of Shevitch is merely a report; that the assassin of General Kravolkin has been captured in Moscow, although three persons now in custody are suspected. Henceforth the sentences of death by court-martial will be communicated to the Emperor for sanction.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, May 6.—Bismarck declared at a recent Parliamentary session that he was ready to come to terms with the Vatican, but the Vatican must testify its willingness by acts instead of words. If it did not, then things would remain as they are now. Nevertheless, to be ready for all contingencies, perhaps he would demand powers from the Landtag to give his discretion in regard to the application of the May laws.

AN EMPTY TREASURY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 6.—As a means of postponing the payment of the army and civil service contractors, their claims are referred to innumerable commissions, who, after endless delays, hand them checks on some provincial bank, which, on application, is found penniless. In its extreme embarrassment, the Porte has decided the pension fund of foreign post and telegraph office employees.

FRANCE.

PARIS, May 6.—The Council of Ministers to-day deliberated regarding the execution of decrees against unauthorized congregations. The government is firmly determined to apply the existing laws. Up to the present time no congregation has applied for authorization.

THE HAPPY CONDITION OF FRANCE.

PARIS, May 6.—The condition of France rarely has been more tranquil and promising. The taxes, though enormous, are collected without trouble and they so greatly exceed estimates that it is difficult now to make the most equitable remissions.

AFGHANISTAN.

CABUL, May 6.—The Governor of Ghuznee has written the inhabitants of Logar Valley advising them to be friendly to the British. Mahomed Jan has written, that as the British have evacuated Ghuznee he hopes they will retire also from Logar.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 6.—The sub-committee of doctors have presented a report declaring that Col. Camerotto's assassin is not and never was insane, and twenty members of the Medical Council have adopted the report.

THE TENNESSEE REPUBLICANS.

NASHVILLE, TENN., May 6.—The Republican Convention reassembled at 9 A. M. Resolutions were offered by Hon. A. A. Freeman, which provoked a breezy discussion. Believing that General Grant is the first choice of the overwhelming majority of the Republicans of Tennessee for the Presidency, therefore

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that the delegation selected to represent the State in the Chicago Convention should be composed of persons who sympathize with this sentiment, and who will, without instructions, cast the vote of the State for General Grant.

Finally the resolution, with all the other resolutions, was referred to the Committee on Resolutions without reading or debate.

The Committee on Resolutions then submitted a platform, which was adopted. The resolutions reaffirm devotion to the National Republican party and its principles, condemn the repudiation